

THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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No. 14.

THE COUNTRY COURIER.
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This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of Advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of *punctuality* should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without respect of persons.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon these terms we are willing to publish the Country Courier, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To others we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16.

A letter received in this city from Liverpool, via Norfolk, dated on the 29th of Nov- has the following quotations. "American flour 72 a 73 per barrel.—English wheat of 280 lbs. 90 a 95."

Extract of a letter dated Richmond, Jan. 10.

We are sorry to inform you, that so much flour is shipping direct to England, that the prospect for vessels coastwise is gloomy indeed. We fear many must be laid up.

Latest from the Mediterranean.—By the arrival of the brig Alexander, Capt. Summers, we learn that Commodore Chauncey, in the Washington, 74, Capt. Creighton, together with the frigate United States, Capt. Shaw, and the Peacock, sloop of war, Captain Rodgers, were only waiting at Gibraltar for a wind to proceed up the Mediterranean, to join the remainder of the squadron, which were ordered to rendezvous at Port Mahon, consisting of the frigates Java, Capt. Perry:

Constellation, Captain Crane; sloops Erie, Capt. Gamble; Ontario, Captain Downs; brig Spark, Capt. Nicholson, and schooner Hornet, Lieutenant Claxton. Mr. Shaler, our consul general for the Barbary States, was on board the Washington. It was the commodore's intention to proceed to Algiers, to insist upon the ratification of the treaty with the dey, and to blockade his ports, in case of his adhering to his determination of not ratifying it, without the brig of war, he demanded, was given to him. It was the general opinion, that the dey would persist in his demand, which would render a reinforcement of our squadron absolutely necessary, to carry the blockade rigidly into execution. From the moment Lord Exmouth's squadron left Algiers, the Algerines commenced repairing their fortifications, under the direction of able foreign engineers, which are nearly completed, and the defects which Lord Exmouth's attack pointed out, are perfectly remedied. They have also erected furnaces to heat shot, so that the place may be considered very strong. In fact the Algerines already say, "let Lord Exmouth come again if he dare." The dey has purchased several vessels of war, and is actively employed in re-establishing his navy.

We also learn, that the Spanish government were making great exertions to retrieve their affairs in South America, and that Gen. O'Donnel had arrived at Port St. Marys, with a part of the troops (about 5000 men) destined to compose a strong expedition to Buenos Ayres, from which the most flattering results to the royal cause are expected.

From the impoverished state of the treasury, and the deficiency of military supplies, some months must probably elapse before this expedition can be fitted out.—*Mer. Adv.*

From the Boston Gazette of Monday.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The *Adeline*, capt. FELT, has arrived at Salem, from Haver-de-Grace, and brings Paris papers to the 21st November, and letters from Havre, to the 23d. Through the politeness of an obliging friend, we have obtained some translations from the papers, the most interesting of which, are of a commercial nature, and will be found in our department of "*Commercial Memoranda*." Among the articles translated, we observe the following, which are of a later date than our previous foreign accounts.

"Two persons, of a religious order, arrived at Rome from Canton, have brought some particulars relative to the revolution which

has produced the dethronement of the Emperor of China, *Kia King*, Sept. 3d, 1815.—This Prince was dethroned by the Guards of his palace, in consequence of a conspiracy conducted, as they say, by a female; and which appears to have arisen from the sentence pronounced by the Emperor, in relation to some affairs of religion. In consequence of this, many English merchants had left Canton.

The Duke of Wellington was expected at Paris, the 21st Nov.

Reports of the resignation of Lord Liverpool, to be succeeded by Marquis Wellesley were in circulation.

Lord Cockran was to receive his sentence, for leaving prison, on the 21st Nov.

On the 15th Nov. a large assembly of tradesmen took place at Spafelds, to petition the Prince Regent, in relation to the general distress. The meeting, which was composed of 5 or 6000 persons, was very tumultuous, and disorderly; and when it broke up, without deciding on any step, the populace, dispersing themselves in gangs, proceeded to the commission of many outrages. Those returning to the city, broke the windows of the bakers and butchers, from which they took all the bread and meat they could find; other houses were assailed, particularly the *Morning Chronicle*, [the mob must have mistaken this, for the *Courier* office.] In this affair, the mob have evinced a disposition truly characteristic of revolutionary demagogues and levellers.

Count Rostopchin, the celebrated Gov. of Moscow, during the campaign of 1812; and a son of the celebrated Franklin, have arrived at Paris.

MARKETS IN FRANCE.

Extract of Letters, from Havre de Grace, as late as 23d November.

Cotton, Upland, 47 and 52, according to qual. Louisiana do. 49 a 54; Sea Island, 3f. 30 a 3 85; Pernambuco, 3f. 62 1-2 a 3 68; Maranhão, 3f. 15 a 3 20; Sugar, Mart. and Guad. 18 1-2 a 20 1-2; common do. 16 1-2 a 17 1-2; clayed, 27 a 50; Hayanna white, 29 1-2 a 30; brown, 21 a 22; Coffee, Mart. and Guad. 20 a 22 1-2; in intrepot, Hav. green, 18 a 19 1-2; St Domingo 17 1-2 a 19; Brazils, 18 1-2 a 19 1-2; Pot Ashes sell freely at 75 f.; Pearls, 2 or 3 f. under; Rice is in demand and scarce—sells readily at 50f.; Kentucky Tobacco has been sold to government at 110f. 50 a 120. per 50 killograms—Sugar and Coffee are in brisk demand; good Buenos Ayres Hides are worth 20 a 21 sols—inferior sorts are not called for—Pepper is scarce and enquired for; 19 sols. in intrepot, could be readily obtained.

PARIS, NOV. 20.

Flour, per 159 killograms 1st qual. 100 a 110; equal to about 11 cts. per lb. Wheat, per hectogram, 30 a 33. Rice, 49 a 51.—Cotton, Upland, 220 a 240, per 50 killog. Louisiana 230 a 250 do. actual sales at Nantz, Nov. 17.

Great quantities of Wheat have arrived at

Leghorn and Geneva, from Odesa and Constantinople.

BANKS OF THE MAIN, NOV. 8.

Grain is prohibited going down the Rhine. In consequence of which wheat has fallen 4 florins, Rye 5, and Barley 1 1-2.

PARIS, NOV. 20.

By a decree issued the 16th inst. all kinds of Grain, Flour, Bread Stuffs, Potatoes, Beans, &c. may be imported free of duties.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Saturday evening last, between eight and nine o'clock, Mr. Barber Badger, publisher of the *Naval Temple*, was accosted on the Frankford road, between the borough and the bridge at Frankford creek, by two persons who had the appearance of gentlemen, and asked him if his name was Mr. Badger—on being answered in the affirmative, they said that they had been looking for him, and expressed a desire to purchase a number of copies of the *Naval Temple*, and proposed to Mr. B. to return to the Buck tavern, where they would enter into a contract.—Mr. Badger consented to go with them, and had proceeded but a short distance, when he heard one of them whisper to the other something about money, which alarmed him, and he then proposed to go to Frankford.—This the highwaymen opposed, and violently seized him and demanded his money. Mr. B. being armed with a pair of pocket pistols, which he drew and fired one of them, the other was wrested from him by one of the villains and discharged the contents of which passed through Mr. Badger's clothes, and bruised his side considerably—the violence of the ball knocked him down, and they succeeded in robbing him of his pocket book.—The money was taken, the loose papers were thrown in the road, the pocket book into the creek, and Mr. B. was left on the ground until general Snyder and Major Tryon came to his relief, and removed him to a neighboring house. The injury was not so serious as at first apprehended, and Mr. Badger is again enabled to walk out.—*Phila. Centinel*.

NORFOLK, Jan. 10.

Earthquake.—Capt. Bell, of the schooner *Decatur*, arrived here in 16 days from St. Bartholomews, informs, that on the 31st of December, at 1 o'clock, P. M. being in the lat. of 27, 25, long. 70, 55, they experienced a very severe shock of an Earthquake, which was accompanied with a noise so much resembling that of a vessel when striking on a rock or wreck, that they for some time believed it actually to be the case. It imparted to the vessel a tremulous motion which was very appalling, and nearly unshipped the compasses. The pumps were tried, but from her making no more water than usual, it was evident that she had not struck on any thing. At half past 12 the same night, they

felt another shock, but nothing like as severe as the first. We had heard several of our citizens state that they felt a shock here on the same day and about the same hour.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11.

Mr. T. M. Nelson reported a bill authorizing the communication of soldiers' bounty land;

Mr. Brooks, from the committee on the subject, made a report, accompanied with a bill to amend the act granting bounties on land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers, passed at the last session.

These bills were twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Hammond of N. Y. offered for consideration the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to state to the House the number of the officers and privates belonging to the several corps of the artillery (including the light artillery) infantry and riflemen now in the service of the United States."

Mr. H. said that from the letter of the Secretary laid yesterday on the table transmitting an estimate of the appropriations for the year 1817, it appeared that appropriations were proposed to be made for 10,000 privates, the whole number of troops authorized by law to be kept in service; that from some remarks made by the honourable Speaker and from the Chairman of the Military Committee, it appeared to be their opinion that the number of troops now in actual service did not much exceed 7000. It appeared to him that, in order for the House to act with propriety when they should make appropriations, it was necessary that they should possess more certain information as to the actual number of troops in the service of the United States. It was with this view he had proposed the resolution under consideration. If the nation were at war, or if any danger of a rupture with any foreign power could be reasonably apprehended, a communication of this sort might be improper. At present happily there could be no foundation for objections of such a nature.

After some conversation on the subject, the resolution was so modified by the mover as to direct the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the number of officers and privates composing the whole military establishment in the service of the United States, particularising the strength of each corps and regiment, and in that form agreed to.

Mr. Jackson of Va. after adverting to the proceeding had at the last session upon a similar proposition, and the propriety of an appropriation of money for attaining its object, moved the first of the following resolu-

tions; He further stated, he would also present for enquiry another resolution having a similar object but depending upon a different principle. The first proposed an appropriation of land or money where none was pledged, the second to make provision for the application of a fund already set apart for making roads. It would be recollected, he said, that by the compact with the new state of Indiana the faith of Congress was pledged to expend a certain portion of the money arising from the sales of land in that state for the purpose of opening roads leading to it, a principle he remarked which was adopted when the state of Ohio was admitted into the union and to which we owed the benefits, in possession and in prospect, of the great national turnpike leading from Fort Cumberland to Wheeling. He wished to renew the enquiry into the claims of another section to a portion of money within the control of Congress, and with that view he had purposely limited the operation of his resolution; whilst he admitted the propriety of extending the great road he had alluded to from Wheeling, he believed it was just and proper to open another, leading in a more direct line from the Metropolis of the nation to the newly admitted state.

Mr. Pickens submitted for consideration the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the making of surveys and levels for several of the most practicable points of communication between Tennessee river, and those of Cesa and Tombigbee rivers, and of the shoals and falls of the two last mentioned rivers.

Mr. Pickens made a few remarks in support of his motion.

Mr. Randolph suggested that all the favor of gentlemen of the House appeared to be directed to the new countries, in neglect of the old states. In regard to the part of N. Carolina which the gentlemen represented, and the adjoining territory of Virginia, there was no part of the country that had experienced less of the sunshine of government than they had. But the fact was, they had asked nothing of the government; they were in the habit of living on their own means—not of quartering themselves on the nation, on the public, or on the parish. No district in the United States, he said, stood so much in the relation of a step child, as the country represented by himself and the honourable gentleman. There was no country for which so little had been done. He did not know that he should have troubled the House with any remarks on this head, but for a morning puff on the Post Office Establishment, the benefits of which, he intimated, were dispensed with a sparing hand in the district which he represented. The excellence of the ex-

tablishment there was such, he said, that a broad wheeled wagon, laden with two heavy hogsheads of tobacco, would go from his house to Richmond in a day and a half less time than the mail did, which was besides only weekly. He wished to know of the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, whether any thing was to be done to remedy this evil. But with regard to the navigation of the Tombigbee—were the old U. States about to play the part of King Lear in the tragedy? Was the whole territory, the whole soil, to enure to the benefit of the western states and territories, and were the old states to have no part at all of the common stock? What was to become then of the navigation of the waters of the Chesapeake and contiguous waters, and of the navigation of the Catawba and the Yadkin, &c.—objects which, Mr. R. said, he should suppose would interest the gentleman from N. Carolina much more than the navigation of the Tombigbee, and the Coosa, and the Tennessee.—He saw, he said, with surprise and regret, the course the government had taken and was taking. He did not refer to any constitutional difficulties whatever; but he saw distinctly that the old U. States, particularly that state to which the government owed almost all its territory east of the Mississippi and west of the Ohio, was not to be benefited by any expenditure in respect to canals and roads, except such benefit as that state would contingently receive by the road from Fort Cumberland passing through a part of the state. Why, Mr. R. asked, did not gentleman propose to improve the navigation of the Roanoke, the Catawba and the Yadkin? He could not understand it. He could not see why all the benefits of an expense, equally borne by all, was to enure entirely to the western states and territories. To them he paid all due respect, and was desirous they should have their due weight; but he should wish to see something like the principle established that the children of the family should have share and share alike, that some should not be cut off their inheritance, whilst others were bountifully fed at the public breast. If, by the grant of her claim to the U. States, Virginia had given away her right, had put it into the common fund, he did humbly conceive, he said, that she had not thereby foreclosed herself from any future advantage from that country, and had as good a right to expect to see the products of it laid out within her own territory as in Ohio, or Indiana or Illinois.

Mr. Pickens acknowledged, he said, that the State of North Carolina had asked and received little from the general government; but he was happy to say that, from her own resources, she was progressing in the work of internal improvement as rapidly as any other state. In the last sitting of the Legis-

lature, they had provided for an examination or commencement of every improvement, which could be suggested from the Atlantic to the dividing ridge. He trusted, also, that that state, as well as the state which the gentleman represented, would receive an equal share with others of the public attention.—As to the navigation of the Atlantic coast, that, he said, was a subject which the committee of Roads and Canals would certainly embrace in their general plan; and it was merely to call their attention to a point which might otherwise escape it, that he had introduced this motion. Besides, the land in that quarter of the country being the property of the United States, it might be proper to shew to the people that the eye of the government was turned to that quarter as well as to others.

Mr. Randolph said, the land in that quarter indeed did belong to the United States. But who paid for it? the U. States, and not the people of that territory. The United States had paid the state of Georgia for it, and were all equally entitled to the benefit of it. He should be glad to know why Pennsylvania, New-York, Old Massachusetts, had not as good a right to draw money from the Treasury, let it get in as proceeds of public lands or otherwise, as these new states. He wished to be understood not as speaking disparagingly of these new states; all he wished was, that the elder brethren should not be cut off, with (not the portion of the younger children, but) no portion at all—that the children of the second marriage should not sweep away the whole estate. On this point, he said, the explanation of the gentleman was not satisfactory. But he congratulated the gentleman on the projected improvements of the navigation in North Carolina. How long, he asked, since the navigation of the Roanoke was proposed to be opened? Some 20 years; but there had not yet been one stroke struck towards it. With all his respect for North Carolina, and Mr. R. said, he had great respect for the people, the habits and even the prejudices of that state, he was afraid the improvements spoken of would be seen for a long time on the face of her statute book, before they could be seen on the face of the country.

Mr. Harrison said, the gentleman from Virginia was mistaken, if he supposed the money, from which the expense of making the Cumberland road was defrayed, was taken from the Treasury, to the prejudice of the right of other states. No; the application of a certain part of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to that road, was the result of a fair compromise, by which, in fact, the state of Ohio had sold its inheritance to the United States for a mess of pottage, as every new western state did. The state of Indiana, he said, had sacrificed an annui-

ty of two or three hundred thousand dollars a year for a gross sum of fifteen thousand dollars, by sacrificing the right to tax the lands of the United States. There was not a road or improvement in the new country, from which the government of the United States did not derive its full share of the advantages. Let gentlemen turn their attention to the sales of land in that country: in one month, if report is to be believed, lands had been sold to the amount of one million of dollars—of which, a very small amount was applicable to making roads. Mr. H. said he should certainly, as the representative from a new state, be very willing to see Virginia deriving her full share of money appropriated from the Treasury for the purpose of internal improvement.

Mr. Yancey said he was a member of the committee to whom this subject was proposed to be referred. He was opposed to the present motion not for the reason assigned by the gentleman from Virginia, though he completely subscribed to the declaration of that gentleman, that the general government had done nothing that it could avoid for the benefit of North Carolina, or the part of Virginia the gentleman represented. But no good could be effected by this motion, because, as he understood the opinion of the committee, it was that the committee should make a general report on internal improvement, and that no particular object should be presented for the consideration of the House, as it would be improper to take up any one improvement distinct from a general system.

Mr. Pickens said he had not been apprized of this determination of the committee, which would make it unnecessary for him to press his motion, which he therefore consented should lie on the table.

Mr. T. Wilson said, that though the determination of the committee had been as stated, there would be no objection to the passage of the resolution, because it would guide the attention of the committee, who would be glad to avail themselves of all the lights on the subject, to an improvement that might not otherwise receive their attention. In regard to the intimation that nothing had been done for North Carolina and Virginia by the general government, in the way of internal improvement, Mr. W. asked what had been done in any other state? Nothing at all, he said; so that the complaint of the gentlemen on that score, was without any just ground.

Mr. Randolph made some further remarks, amongst which, was this: that, as an individual, he had rather there should not be an acre of public land sold in thirty years—on account of the effect of these sales to drain the old states of their population and wealth, &c. &c.

Mr. Harrison rejoined a few words.

And the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Johnson, from the Military Committee, reported, a bill to amend the act making further provisions for military services during the late war, and for other purposes; which was read and committed.

The engrossed bill making a partial appropriation for the support of the military establishment of the United States, was read a third time and passed, and sent to the Senate.

The engrossed bill to amend the act authorizing payment for property lost, captured or destroyed in the military service of the United States, was read a third time; and, after some objections by Mr. Wright to its details, to which Mr. Yancey replied, the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. the orders of the day were postponed, in order to take up the further report of the committee of elections on the contested elections of Mr. Scott, Delegate from Missouri. In committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair.

A debate arose on this subject, which continued until the hour of adjournment, in the particulars of which it is presumed our readers generally are not greatly interested.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

BINGHAMPTON, (Broome Cy. N. Y.) Jan. 7.

At a Court of General Sessions of the peace, holden in this village last week, in and for the County of Broome—Jacob Cooley, William S. Hamilton, and John Houghtaling, were severally convicted of Grand Larceny, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labour, in the State Prison, as follows:—

Cooley, for fourteen years.

Houghtaling, for four years, and

Hamilton for three years and one day.

William Keech and John Houghtaling were also convicted of a misdemeanor (attempting to break gaol) and sentenced to the state prison, Keech for six years, and Houghtaling for three years and a day.

We congratulate the people of this county, on the prospect of thus being freed from the depredations of as infernal set of scoundrels as ever disgraced human nature. Cooley, in particular, is an old offender, and has been very fortunate in escaping the justice of the law. Although he has made stealing his constant business for thirty years, we believe he has never been in the state prison but once, from which he emerged in a short time after confinement, with the pardon of Governor Tompkins in his pocket, obtained it is said, by a forged recommendation. We hope the governor will beware of a second imposition, as it may probably be attempted by his friends. Keech is not behind Cooley in villany, but some how or oth-

er, the people have been more unfortunate in the proof against him. He has been confined, on a charge of larceny, but would have been acquitted entirely had he not foolishly attempted to break gaol. We understand, however, that two gentlemen from the county of Madison, were presented at his trial, ready in case of his acquittal, to escort him to that county, for trial, on a charge of stealing two horses from the Stockbridge Indians. The horses were, a few days since, recovered by the owners, in the Beach woods, where Keech had disposed of them.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

(Corrected for the New-York Courier.)

New-York Bank	-	118
Merchants' do	-	105 1-2 div. o
Manhattan do	-	105
Mechanics' do	-	110
Union do	-	86
City do	-	93
America do	-	91 1-2
N. Y. Manufacturing Company	-	65 to 70
6 per Cents Old and Deferred	-	97 1-2
Do. Louisiana	-	
Do. War Loans	-	
Mississippi stock 60 cents the dollar	-	
Three per Cent	-	48
City Loan 6 per cent	-	par.
Eagle Insurance	-	117
Globe do	-	96 1-2
Washington do	-	110
Mutual do	-	8 per cent.
New-York do	-	nominal.
Ocean do	-	
American do	-	100 d. off.
National do.	-	10 adv.
Treasury Notes	-	1-4 adv.
Dollars	-	1-2 pr.
Change	-	1-2
Gold	-	1 1-2

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	At sight.	5 1-2 a 6
Bills on London	60 days,	par
British Government	80	1 per ct.
Amsterdam	-	6 a 7 1-2
Hamburg	-	[none]
France	-	fr. 5 40 dull.

DISCOUNT ON BANK NOTES.

Philadelphia and Brunswick	2 1-2 per cent.
Baltimore	6
District of Columbia	7
Western	12 1-2
Virginia	1 dis.
North-Carolina	} par to 1 1-2 adv.
Georgia	
South Carolina	1 1-2
Connecticut Specie Notes	1 1-2 adv.
Rhode Island do	1 a 1-2
Massachusetts do	do
Maine do	do
Boston, dr	do

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17.

The schooner *Ginsey*, Story, of and from New-York, was cast away at St. Croix, on the night of the 13th December; vessel and cargo entirely lost, crew saved. Two drogers belonging to the island were lost at the same time.

A fire commenced on Wednesday night last, about 11 o'clock, in a block of buildings in the rear of the Bowery, and between Prince and Spring streets, which destroyed a number of buildings of considerable value. Among the number was Le Breton's extensive Brewery, Dixon's Distillery, Shonnard's Chocolate factory, Morris's house for melting or trying tallow. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at from Forty to Fifty thousand Dollars.

Since the above was in type, we learn, that the Brewery was lately sold, and was in the occupation of Messrs. Thomas Moun- cy and Son, whose loss, in utensils, malt, grain, &c. is estimated at \$15,000, none of which was insured. It is believed, that their large stock of porter and ale in the cel- lars remains uninjured. The buildings be- longed to John Slidell, Esq. and were insur- ed at \$3000.

The melting house belonged to Messrs. Andrew Morris, John Slidell & Co. E. Doo- little and Frederick Resler, and was valued at 12 or \$1400.

Mr. Dixon's Distillery and Mr. Shonnard's Factory, were not insured.—*Com. Adv.*

[By the *Orbit*, arrived at Charleston.]

LIVERPOOL, 18th Nov. 1816.

"The demand for Cotton, during the last week, has been good; and about 7000 bales sold, includ- ing 560 Sea Islands, at 2s. 1d a 2s. 3d. and 367, from 2s. 4 1-2d. a 2s. 6d.; and about 1700 Up- lands, at 17, a 19d; & 19 1-2d. a 20d for very fine—but these latter are extreme prices, and 20d. cannot be quoted. Prices, upon the whole, are better than the week before; and the market is now steady; yet we would not hold out the pros- pect of any advance, unless the crops with you are less promising than the advices represent, and which is not very probable. Sea Islands are im- proved in demand, owing to the low prices at which they were offering; and they are 1-2d. per lb. higher; and may still be considered low. Last week, 160 tons Rice, were sold, to arrive be- fore 28th February, and deliverable here from the ship's side, at 35s. per cwt. in bond. The ports are open to Foreign Wheat and Flour; but Rice still pays the duty of 20s. per cwt. if used for home consumption. Should grain, &c. rule very high during the winter, it is not unlikely that some of the duty on Rice may be taken off, if not all—this would cause a material advance on it.—Uplands, 17 1-2d a 19 1-2d; Sea Island, fine, 2s. 3d a 2s. 4 1-2d; good, 2s. 1 1-2d. a 2s. 2 1-2d. middling, 1s. 11d. a 2s. 1d.; ordinary, 1s. 8d. a 1s. 10d, Rice, 40s. in bond."

From the *Boston Palladium* Jan. 14.

From France.—We have been favoured with Paris papers, to Nov. 21, inclusive, brought by the ship *Adeline*, at Salem, from Havre; and have received from our corres- pondents at Havre, the Commercial papers of that place, to the 22d of November.

Grain, bread, potatoes and other vegeta- bles, are admitted in France free of duty.

The cotton manufactures in France are said to decline, and the workmen to be dismissed daily.

A Mr. Gallatin is ambassador from Wurtemberg to the king of Bavaria.

A French frigate from Riga for Bordeaux, was off the British coast Nov. 16, made a signal of distress, and obtained a pilot.

A letter from Amsterdam, Nov. 16, in the Paris papers, mentioning the price of stocks, &c. says, "The United States of America enjoy a solid credit among our speculators, thanks to the constantly increasing prosperity of that country, especially since the treaty between that nation and Russia. Its funds are the highest on our exchange, except those of Prussia. The United States borrowed here 30 millions of florins, to pay the French government for the cession of Louisiana. This stock was at first at par, but it fell during the war between the United States and England, to 84; but the interest was always punctually paid; and it is now at 99.

A letter from Calais, Nov. 17, says "the wind continues to blow from the north west, incessantly. Since the 9th inst. no packet boat has sailed for England; and the mails of this day are again sent by a fishing boat.—Our inns are filled with travellers. Among them is Admiral Cockburn, returning from Paris to London.

A letter of Nov. 18, says "the wind has changed this day, and 9 packets have sailed for England. The Russian grand duke Nicolas, brother to the emperor, has embarked on board the British yacht Royal Sovereign, and sailed for England.

The punishment of Monie, sentenced to death, has been commuted. He has made important disclosures.

The wife of the former prefect of Salamanca, had been killed at Bordeaux by a young man, who afterwards killed himself.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The report of the dismissal of the Earl of Liverpool from the ministry has no foundation in truth.

Contrary winds have prevented the arrival of grain expected for our market this morning. Notwithstanding the small quantity of wheat which was offered, the price did not rise, which is attributed to the opening of the ports for the importation of this grain, barley, rye and oats. The last article does not sell, on account of the quantity expected.

STRASBURG, Nov. 15.

Subscriptions to establish magazines of grain increase, and orders are given to purchase foreign grain.

VIENNA, Nov. 10.

The Emperor's daughter, the Archduchess Leopoldine, is about to set off for Lisbon, and thence to the Brazils, where she is to be married to the son of the King of Portugal.

RASTADT, Nov. 15.

The Minister of Baden has made known the result of the late harvest in that Duchy. It is such that scarcity is not to be feared.—Government is taking measures to provision all the circles.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16.

Within a few days near Mons, a whole family has perished after eating bread made of ergot wheat.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 5.

As we mentioned yesterday, one hundred and one discharges of cannon, and the ringing of all the bells, have announced to the city and its neighborhood, the opening of the Diet of the Germanic Confederation. The opening will take place to-day at 11 o'clock in the morning with no other ceremony than the ringing of bells, and the report of artillery.

November 6.

The Count Buol-Schauenstein, president of the diet, has opened the session by an eloquent speech, which has been replied to by the Prussian, Saxon, Bavarian, Hanoverian and several other envoys. All have done homage to the patriotic sentiments of the president, and to his principles, so much in harmony with the present situation of Germany. Some of these orators have explained these objects with much clearness.

The credentials have been examined, and the ratification of the act of confederation signed by the different sovereigns, has been read.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.

The ambassador from the United States of America at our court has arrived in this city.

November 14.

We hear from Leghorn the 21st Oct. that the royal frigate of the Low Countries, on board of which was the vice Admiral Von Capellan, was there at quarantine.—That the capt. De Man, who commanded her, was to return by land to Holland with despatches. The Vice-Admiral, who had already signed the peace with the Dey of Algiers, has also concluded the definitive peace with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli; after having touched at Gibraltar he will continue his voyage for the Low Countries.

From the Charleston Courier of Jan. 9.

Two days later from London.—The British brig Orbit, arrived at this port yesterday, sailed from Liverpool 19th Nov. two days after the Pacific, arrived at N. York. We have been politely favored with the London Courier of the 16th Nov. received by the Orbit—it is filled with the Speeches of the Rev. Mr. Parks, and Hunt, at the public meeting at Spa Fields on the preceding day.—Certain Resolutions, setting forth the distresses of the country, and recommending a pe-

petition to the Prince Regent for a redress of them, and for a reform in Parliament, were read and agreed to; and as night approached the meeting was gradually dissolved. Parties of persons composing the meeting passed through the different streets of London during the evening, carrying loaves of bread on poles, and breaking the windows of the several baker's shops, and robbing some butchers' shambles of the beef exposed for sale, &c. Two or three were arrested and carried to the Police-Office. No other damage appears to have been done.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—JANUARY 13.

The engrossed bill respecting the office of Attorney General, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the other House.

Mr. Roberts, from the committee of claims, reported the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of John Ricaud, with sundry amendments.

Mr. Fromentin presented the petition of the Legislature of Mississippi territory, praying admission into the Union as an independent state, without division.—Referred.

Mr. Barbour obtained leave and submitted the following resolution, which was read and passed to a second reading:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to employ John Trumbul, of Connecticut, to compose and execute a painting commemorative of the Declaration of Independence, to be placed, when finished, in the capitol of the United States.

Mr. Barbour also laid on the table a resolution directing the Secretary of war to procure copies of the existing militia laws of the different states, as well as correct reports of the number and organization of their militia; to be laid before the Senate at their next session.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13.

Mr. Chappell made a report unfavourable to the petition of John Paulding, (one of the citizens who captured the British Adjutant General, Major Andre, during the late revolutionary war,) who prays for an increase of the pension allowed to him by the government in consequence of that service.

A debate of no little interest arose on this question, the early part of which our Reporter did not hear.

Mr. Wright moved to reverse the report of the committee, and to declare that the prayer of the petitioner ought to be granted.

What gave interest principally to the de-

bate, was the disclosure by Mr. Tallmadge of Connecticut, (an officer at the time, and commanding the advance guard when Maj. Andre was brought in) of his view of the merit of this transaction, with which history and the records of the country have made every man familiar. The value of the service he did not deny, but, on the authority of the declarations of Maj. Andre (made while in the custody of Col. Tallmadge) he gave it as his opinion that, if Major Andre could have given to these men the amount they demanded for his release, he never would have been hung for a spy, nor in captivity on that occasion. Mr. T's. statement was minutely circumstantial, and given with expressions of his individual confidence in its correctness. Among other circumstances, he stated, that when Major Andre's boots were taken off by them, it was to search for plunder, and not to detect treason. These persons indeed, he said, were of that class of people who passed between both armies, as often in one camp as the other, and whom, he said, if he had met with them, he should probably have as soon have apprehended as Major Andre, as he had always made it a rule to do with these suspicious persons.—The conclusion to be drawn from the whole of Mr. Tallmadge's statement, of which this is a brief abstract, was, that these persons had brought in Major Andre, only because they should probably get more for his apprehension than for his release.

It was moved to amend the resolution, so as to direct the committee to report a bill for increasing the compensation of the other two of the captors of Major Andre, yet surviving, as well as of the petitioner, which motion was negatived.

The question on the reversing the report of the committee was decided in the negative ayes 53, noes 80 or 90.

Mr. Little having made an unsuccessful motion to postpone the further consideration of the report, in the hope that a full examination would be made of the question to day raised as to the merits of these men, whom history described as pure and incorruptible patriots, and whom he fully believed to have been so—

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. reported a bill to authorize the establishment of a National Amory for the manufacture of small arms.

The bill was read and committed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the contested election of Delegate for Missouri territory.

Mr. Scott, (the sitting Delegate) defended his right to his seat at considerable length, and with no little ingenuity.

The question was at length taken on the first part of the resolution moved by the Speaker, viz. That the petitioner Rufus Easton was entitled to the certificate of being elected and negatived 79

to 68—and the remaining part of the proposition (that Mr. Easton was entitled to a seat) was withdrawn by the mover.

Mr. T. M. Nelson then moved a resolution to the effect, that the election of Delegate for the territory of Missouri, having been illegally conducted, the seat of the Delegate for that territory had become vacant, and that a new election be ordered; and that the Speaker communicate this resolution to the governor of the territory.—The question on the resolution was then put in separate questions, when that part which related to the election being illegal, the seat being vacant, and the Speaker communicating the same to the governor, was carried; whilst so much, as related to a new election for the territory, was negatived.

On the motion of Mr. Johnson, all the orders of the day preceding that on the compensation law, were postponed to the day after to-morrow, in order to afford that gentleman an opportunity to-morrow of redeeming his pledge on that subject, and bringing on the discussion of it.

The House then adjourned.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Report of the committee on the National Currency, instructed by a resolution of the House of Representatives, to enquire whether the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States have adopted any arrangement by which the specie part of the second instalment can be evaded or postponed.

The committee on the National Currency, to whom was referred the resolution of the House, directing them to enquire “whether the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, have adopted any arrangement by which the specie portion of the second instalment can be evaded or postponed, and, if such arrangement has been made, the expediency of adopting some resolution by which the payment of the specie portion of the second instalment may be enforced at the time required by the act of incorporation, or within a limited time thereafter.”—

Report that they have availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining the information required by the House, through the honorable James Lloyd, one of the directors of the National Bank, now in this city. In answer to their inquiries the committee received from him the letter which accompanies this report; and, on mature examination of the facts disclosed by it, they are of the opinion that the Bank in adopting the arrangement were actuated by a sincere desire to effect the great objects for which it was instituted, as well as a regard to its own immediate interest. The committee are unanimously of opinion that it would be inexpedient to adopt any regulation; and therefore report the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on the National Currency, be discharged from further proceeding on the above recited resolution.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 9th Jan. 1817.

Dear Sir—The committee on the National Currency have, by the vote of the House, been directed to enquire, “whether the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, have adopted any arrangement by which the specie part of the second instalment can be evaded, or postponed:” and I have, been directed by the committee to request you as one of the directors of that institution, to inform them whether any such arrangement has been adopted; and, if any, of what character. Should there be any such arrangement, the committee would be gratified in knowing the object and reasons of the Bank in adopting it; and, in making this request, they, wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not consider it any part of their duty to inquire into the expediency of the arrangement, provided it be within the limits of the chartered powers of the Bank.

With sentiments of esteem, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. James Lloyd,

Washington, January 9, 1817.

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a note from you of this date, as Chairman of the committee on the National Currency, informing me that the committee have, by a vote of the House of Representatives of the United States, been instructed to inquire “whether the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, have adopted any arrangement, by which the specie part of the second instalment can be evaded or postponed” and requesting of me, as one of the directors of that institution, to inform the committee whether any such arrangement has been adopted, and if any, of what character?

With that readiness, springing from the high degree of respect to which every branch of the national government is entitled, and which it cannot fail to command, I proceed, sir, respectfully to comply with your request; first premising, that I have neither authority nor instruction, nor indeed any intimation on the subject from the directors of the bank; and although I have had the honour to be a member of the board, it may now be uncertain; whether I am or not still in the direction; the result of the recent election not being yet known, and no wish having been expressed by me for the continuance of that confidence with which I had been honored on a former occasion.

The committee, therefore, will be pleased to consider the remarks which may follow, as having no other weight than may be derived from their coming from an individual, whose situation perhaps enabled him to form a judgment on grounds not so open for observation to the public at large as to himself.

It has been the earnest desire of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, so to conduct the preliminary measures and organization of that institution as to ensure, as speedily as possible, the accomplishment of some of the great ends of its establishment; and among them pre-eminently that of aiding in restoring the currency of the U. States to a specie medium: in this desire the direction has always been unanimous, and a single dissention on this head has not, to my knowledge, existed among its members.

One of the earliest measures of the Bank has been to send an agent to Europe, for the purpose of purchasing and importing into the United States, an amount of specie, which, when received, cannot fail to have a very favourable effect on the money circulation of the country. In this measure and object several of the State Banks have united; and from the respectability of the agent selected for this purpose, and the means and powers with which he is invested, there appears to be no reasonable ground for apprehension of a failure in his accomplishing the object of his mission.

Prior to my leaving Philadelphia, (Dec. 31,) no discount had been made by the Bank or any of its branches. A resolution had been adopted by the board of directors, on the 18th of December, of the following tenor, to wit:

Resolved, That on the 31st instant the board will proceed to discount notes or bills not having more than sixty days to run, and made payable to the Bank of the United States, secured by a deposit of an equal amount of the stock of this Bank, or an equal amount of public debt, at ninety per cent on the par value thereof, with power to sell and transfer the said stock, or debt, in default of payment, when due, of the notes which may be discounted as aforesaid; and that the respective boards of directors of the offices of discount and deposit at Boston, New-York, and Baltimore, be authorised to discount in like manner, upon the same terms and conditions, and to an extent not exceeding one tenth of the amount of the subscription to the capital of the Bank, at their respective places."

This resolution was subsequently modified on the last day of my being at the board prior to my leaving Philadelphia, and, among the alterations, on two points named by myself, the one was that the notes on which discounts might be made, should be payable at maturity in specie, or bills of the Bank of the United States: and the other, that no stockholder should be entitled to a discount under the resolution unless he paid into the bank the stock proportion of the second instalment due on his shares. I believe also, that the resolution was so modified as to make it apply

to the subscribers to the bank; but I do not recollect that there was any preventive provision, which would deprive a stockholder, who had previously paid in the specie part of his instalment, from availing himself of a discount under the resolution—I think no such restriction existed.

As the resolution of the 18th December was modified, and as I do not find among my papers a copy of it when amended, and as I was much occupied at the time in preparing to leave the city, I cannot be so precise, as I should wish to be, in the communication I have now the honour to make to the committee; for the same reasons I cannot trust myself to detail the motives which induced the passing the resolution as it was ultimately adopted, lest I should be guilty of an injustice to the views of the gentlemen with whom I had been called to act, by giving an opening to any unfavourable imputation, to which they could alone be exposed by the inaccurate medium through which their sentiments would in that case pass. In compliance, however, with what I understand to be the wish of the committee, I will, with their permission, briefly state my impressions on the subject.

It has been, and still is my most earnest desire, in common with that of the other directors, to carry this bank into the most speedy, and extensively useful operation that its provisions will admit, and, as one mean of doing this, is to fortify it by the accumulation of specie in its vaults by every fair method in its power to adopt. Under these dispositions, it was repugnant to my wishes to have any arrangement made which might carry with it to the public the appearance of a contrary intention on the part of the direction, while I know that no such disposition exists in it; still, as the national objects of our pursuit must always be limited by the means of attainment at our command, candor did elsewhere, and still does compel me to state, that if the resolution of the 18th December, or its modification, does not violate the provisions of the charter, or law establishing the bank, (which I hope presently to shew that it does not,) the effects of it are calculated to promote the interests of the public, uphold the credit of the bank, and to carry into effect the beneficent views of the government in its establishment, more promptly than could be done without the adoption of that resolution.

It is evident, that the usefulness of the bank must be dependant on the means in its possession to carry its operations to an extent, in some degree, commensurate with the public expectations. These means are at present exclusively confined to its own capital. The government can, and will give to it eventually, a permanent power and influence, through its deposits, and the collection of its

revenue, over all the other monied institutions in the country; but these are golden advantages only for the future—at present they do not exist. The bank has not been in a state to receive deposits from individuals, and if it had been, individuals would not make such deposits in specie for general use; and the government has not the funds to place in it, except in a depreciated State bank paper, which the Bank of the United States could not re-issue to the order of government without benefit, or be obliged to replace, at a heavy loss, by its own paper, which never can be other than the representative of the precious metals, at the rates which make them the only lawful currency of the country.

Thus situated, and divested of external aid, attention was naturally turned to the receipt of the second instalment, as the principal means of strengthening the resources of the bank, when it was perceived, that from the unfortunate state of the money market, and the deranged bank circulations of the country, and the light penalty incurred by an omission duly to make the second instalment, instead of inducements being offered for punctuality, a premium was, in fact, proffered to delinquents.

By the provisions of the charter, the only penalty attaching to a non-payment of the second instalment, prior to the declaration of the first dividend, is the forfeiture of that dividend, which must, of necessity, from the heavy expenses of the institution, and the circumstances in which it has been placed at its commencement, be an extremely small one, perhaps not exceeding (if the intervening charges are deducted, as they ought to be,) two per cent, on the first instalment, thus leaving, if specie maintained the rate it was at in Philadelphia, at the time the resolution passed, of 8 per cent advance, (and if any excitement had been produced, by a large increased demand, it would have risen to 10 or 12 per cent.) and it should also fall to its par value in July, as it must do, if the banks then resume their specie payments, a gain to the stockholder who refused to meet the payment of the instalment, of at least 33 1-3 per cent. on the amount of the dividend, more than would be received by him who honorably paid it.

Thus circumstanced, if it were practicable to offer an inducement or facility for the payment of this instalment, without an infringement of statutory provisions, it would seem to have been desirable to do it.

A large part of the stock is, undoubtedly, in the hands of real capitalists, who have embarked their funds into the institution, and intend to share its fate; but it ought not to be concealed, that some part of the stock, and that not a small one, is in the possession of those who very fairly mean to make an ad-

vantageous use of the confidence they reposed in the good faith and resources of the country, over that manifested by others of their fellow citizens. But, whether the stock be held by the one class or the other, experience has verified to the conviction of most persons, who have had occasion to remark it, that any very strong reliance upon the constructive obligations of monied men, in opposition to their pecuniary interest, and in the absence of any special agreement on their part, would form a most fragile dependance for a great banking institution to bottom its operations upon.

If I have succeeded at all in my object, Sir, it will then be perceived—first, that it was important to secure to the Bank the receipt of the second instalment of its capital; and next, that the Bank possessed no effectual means to enforce that payment in opposition to the wishes of the stockholders. The question then fairly arises, have the Directors of the Bank adopted any measures, violating the provisions of the act of incorporation, by creating that inducement?

The Bank undoubtedly is authorized to conduct its business, on accustomed or usual banking principles. No restrictions exist in the law, restraining the commencing discounts to an appointed day. This part of the operations of the Bank rested, therefore, in the discretion of the directors.

Nearly, if not all the banks in the United States, it is believed, begin their discounts on the payment of the first instalment; it was done by the former United States Bank.—The present Bank has received some months past this instalment, amounting to 30 per cent. of its capital, exclusive of that portion belonging to the government, and by the resolution before referred to, it has authorized discounts to the extent of ten per cent. on its individual subscriptions. This would seem to be fully within the authorized powers of the Bank, and if the resolution does not, as I presume it does not, interdict a stockholder who had before paid his instalment from obtaining a discount, the proceeds of that discount may be applied to any object to which he may choose to appropriate it; here then is no violation of the charter. It is true stockholders may and will obtain discounts, and with the funds procured from such discounts pay their instalments: but the question then recurs, if the provisions of the law have not been violated, will the Bank be benefited or injured by the measure that has been adopted; a consideration perhaps more directly applying to the stockholders on the one part, and the directors on the other; but, for the reasons before stated, I both hope and believe, that the interest of the bank and the public will alike be promoted by the course that has been pursued, from the effect which it will produce, in se-

curing possession to the Bank of a part of its capital, which it could not otherwise so speedily have commanded.

Permit me sir, before closing this very hasty letter, written on the spur of the occasion, without preparation, and with scarcely a single minute to refer to, or even the law establishing the bank before me, to solicit your indulgence for any deficiencies it may exhibit, and also allow me to express my full confidence, that while the directors of the bank ought to feel grateful for the wakeful vigilance that is manifested towards them, they would derive great satisfaction from submitting all their proceedings to the inspection of any agent or committee who might be appointed for that purpose by the honourable House to which you belong: as they would be desirous of an opportunity to prove that they have at least endeavoured to merit that countenance and patronage which they are sure of receiving, when merited, from the national legislature; and on which, crippled and environed as the institution must be in its outset, with difficulties arising from the perplexed state of the different local currencies of the United States, the directors have calculated, as affording to them the surest basis to sustain the bank in the due estimation and confidence of the public, and to insure to it that degree of usefulness, to which the interests of the government, the magnitude of its capital, and the important duties it has to fulfil, so justly entitle it.

With sentiments of great respect,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LLOYD.

To the honourable Mr. Calhoun, Chairman of the Committee on the National Currency.

Fayetteville, (N. C.) Jan. 9.

FEMALE DUELLING !!!

We understand, that last week, a point of honour was decided between two ladies, near the South Carolina line. The details of this grand affair have not yet reached town. It is said that the cause of quarrel, was the usual one in such cases, viz. love. The object of the rival affections of these fair champions was present on the field, as the mutual arbiter in the dreadful combat. He had the grief of beholding one of the suitors for his favour fall before his eyes. She was wounded—but, we understand, not mortally. The whole business was managed with all the inflexibility and decorum usually practised on such occasions. The conqueror is to be immediately married to the innocent second, conformably to the previous conditions of the duel.—*Observer.*

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13.

Death of Mr. Dallas.—A letter written in Philadelphia on Thursday last, adds a Postscript to the following amount. "The Hon. ALEXANDER J. DALLAS died suddenly, this morning."

For the Courier.

THE LYCEUM.

LETTER V.

Subject.—*Style of Writing.*

MR. SEC.—The advantages of a correct taste in writing are too generally known, and too well appreciated to need recommendation. He knows but little of human nature, who does not know, that the *suaviter in modo* is quite as important, as the *fortiter in re*;—that in order our sentiments may have their full effect upon the minds of others, they must come recommended by elegance of diction. With mankind in general, the same opinions will be embraced, or rejected, according to the dress, in which they are presented; and error, arrayed in the alluring charms of a good style, is often preferred to truth, distilling from the unimpassioned pen of a cold and languid writer.

Different authors afford different specimens of style, and various are the opinions about their respective merits. The concise and the diffuse, the plain and the flowery, have each their admirers; and it will not be denied, that each may possess advantages peculiar to itself; but I think it must be conceded, that the most simple, easy, and unaffected style is also the best. It is the perfection of art to hide itself, and put on the appearance of nature. It is the perfection of style to elude attention, and leave the mind wholly occupied with the subject. That writer can hardly fail to please, who makes his reader believe he could himself write as well. To teach men as though you taught them not; to employ art, and yet appear natural; to write with care, and yet seem at ease; are accomplishments truly worth acquiring.—That stately, pompous verbosity, cultivated by many, may tickle the ear, and, like the temporary blaze of a meteor, make its beholders stare, and wonder, and admire; but it does not captivate the heart, like that beautiful simplicity of style, which enlightens the understanding without dazzling the fancy, and which, by leaving the attention directed entirely to the sentiment, lays the mind open to the whole force of conviction.

I prefer, therefore, the style of Addison to that of Johnson. We read those beautiful numbers of the Spectator, that came from the pen of the former, with the same delight, that we contemplate a gentle stream, meandering through a flowery meadow—always clean, always equable, always smooth; and, in the words of the latter, I think it may be truly asserted, that "whoever wishes to form an English style, familiar but not coarse, elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and his nights to the volumes of Addison."—The pages of the Rambler remind us rather of the majestic river, or the mighty torrent, sweeping along with irresistible impetuosity

Doct. Johnson appears to have made his own circumference the invariable measure of his periods; and to have stamped his majestic figure and ponderous gait in every line. Imitators of his style unfortunately copy its defects without its beauties; they catch his turgidity, but lose his spirit and strength.—There compositions resemble, not the gentle stream, or the majestic river, but the little noisy cataract, dashing from a precipice, all froth and wind.

*They, like painters, thus unskilled to trace,
The naked nature and the living grace,
With gold and jewels cover ev'ry part,
And hide, with ornaments, their want of art.*

Of words they have, indeed, a superabundance; but their "ideas are like two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff—you may hunt a whole day before you find them, and, when you have found them, they will not repay the search." It is justly remarked by Pope,

*Words are like leaves, and where they most abound,
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.*

Writers of this character, after all their labour, defeat their own design. They aim, we presume, at a grand and elevated style; but acquire, in fact, nothing but ridiculous bombast, a mere jingle of words, which instead of illustrating, envelopes their meaning in impenetrable obscurity.

As an author at once clear, pure, and unaffected, no one, with whose writings I am acquainted, better deserves to be noticed than Dr. Goldsmith. There is something so easy, sweet, and harmonious in his writings, that whoever reads cannot but admire. If his sentences do not dazzle by their brilliancy, they never require a second reading to be understood. His thoughts flow sweetly along in the harmonious order of nature, without being obscured by affected brevity, or overwhelmed in a multitude of words.

As an instance of the *modern sublime in writing*, I would mention "Ash's Travels in America;" and I mention this author the more readily, because some have thought his style deserving imitation.—While this learned gentleman was traversing our western wilderness, when the day dawned, "it left nature to a silent, solemn repose;—when the sun sat, it "sunk into the horizon towards the south, in the vigor of day;"—"as the night advanced, a horrid din appeared to defy the languor of lassitude to the strong dominion of an oppressive sleep;"—And Mr. Ash could not even kill a snake, without leaving the poor creature "with unfolded involutions, exanimate round the roots of a tree."

What better is this, than the inflated nonsense of the Virginian, who, being questioned, by some friend, respecting his father's health, made the following reply;—"Sir, the intense frigidity of the circumambient atmosphere had so congealed the pellucid aqueous fluid of the enormous river, Potomac, that

with the most eminent and superlative reluctance I was constrained to procrastinate my premeditated egression into the palatinate province of Maryland, for the medical, chemical, and galenical coadjuvancy and co-operation of a distinguished sanative son of Esculapius, until the peccant deleterious matter of the arthritis had pervaded the cranium, into which it had ascended and penetrated from the inferior pedestrian major digit of my paternal relative in consanguinity;—whereby his morbosity was magnified so exorbitantly as to exhibit an absolute extinguishment of vivification."

MENTOR.

A letter from Washington, says—"An agent has been appointed to represent to the black prince of Hayti, the claims of the American citizens for spoliations on their commerce, estimated at about 130,000 dollars."

Extract of a letter from an officer, to his friend in this city, dated United States ship Congress, off the Balise, Dec. 14th, 1816.

"We arrived off here last evening, and thus far have had a very pleasant cruise.—We find Captain Morris a very fine man, and an excellent commander. We came through the windward passage, and down through Cuba and Jamaica. Spoke yesterday, the Spanish revenue ship Vetosquez, formerly the privateer Young Wasp, of Philadelphia. We tried our sailing with her on a wind, and went ahead very easily. We shall wait here for the orders of government. Captain Morris will go up to New-Orleans."

Patriotic Printers of Newspapers in the various parts of the United States, are requested to give the following memorial one insertion in their respective papers, and those citizens of the United States, who are friendly to the objects thereof, are also requested to forward to their representatives in the National Legislature without delay, memorials of the same import.

To the honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The memorial of the subscribers, Citizens of the United States,

Respectfully represents,

That your memorialists, viewing the depressed condition of our Manufactures, and the general distress occasioned thereby, have, upon investigating the causes, been led to the conviction that nothing short of the timely and efficient interposition of government can rescue our Domestic Manufactures from irreparable ruin. We, therefore, solicit the attention of the representatives of the nation, and the guardians of its welfare, to the follow-

ing statement, which we are confident will be found to be correct.

During the long war which embroiled the European nations, this country was led, by circumstances, into extensive foreign commerce; and being the only neutral commercial nation, that commerce was lucrative and beneficial, and government made it the medium through which to collect the revenue.

But when the aggressions of Great Britain made an appeal to arms necessary, we found ourselves dependent on the enemy even for the munitions of war and clothing of our armies. The procurement of these essential supplies induced an illicit trade, which not only drained our country of its specie, but tended to extinguish patriotism—demoralize the people, and degrade our national character. The necessities of the nation then called for Domestic Manufactures as the only remedy for evils so great; and adventurous and patriotic individuals, relying on the permanent protection which they were led to believe government would afford to domestic industry, embarked largely in Manufacturing establishments, insomuch that the capital employed in machinery and buildings, in carrying on two branches of Manufacture alone, amounted to one hundred millions of dollars.

It is admitted that the National Legislature at its last session bestowed upon this subject a wise and liberal consideration, and granted such encouragement as was by many then deemed sufficient, but which experience has since proved wholly inadequate.

Your memorialists beg leave to state that since the peace in Europe, the policy of the Continental Powers, acting each for its respective interest in interdicting British Manufactures, has caused them to overflow upon our markets to a very alarming degree. And if England was, before this crisis, willing to encounter immense voluntary losses, in the hope of destroying our Manufactures by glutting our markets, how much more animated must her efforts now be, when her goods lie upon her hands, and despair urges her forward. But notwithstanding all these disadvantages, we are confident that if our government continue to make this branch of domestic industry a child of its affection—if it be understood both at home and abroad, that it is never to be abandoned and deserted, the struggle will not be long; we shall become able to compete with the full power of our adversary. Our capitalists will no longer be restrained by the fear, and foreigners no longer fed with the hope, of our ruin.

We beg leave to add, that it is not our Manufacturers only that suffer in this juncture, but our merchants are equally discomfited; and whilst our country is felicitating itself on the reduction of its national debt, this state of things is involving us in a debt much greater and more ruinous, because due

to a foreign nation whose policy is to use it to our disadvantage. A debt which will impoverish our country, because it cannot be liquidated by any means in our power, as our surplus produce will go but a small way to discharge it—and to pay it in specie is utterly impossible.

Again—we find it usual for the foreign Merchant to send his goods invoiced at reduced prices, to one of his agents in this country, who, having entered them at the Custom House, delivers them for sale into the hands of another agent, who is furnished with the true invoice. The owner is beyond the reach of our laws: he who enters them affects to know nothing of them except through the medium of the invoice he receives. He who holds the true invoice has no agency in their entry. Thus they all elude the penalties of the law, and our Revenue, our Merchants, and Manufacturers, become the common victims of foreign frauds.

Added to this, sales at auction are extremely inimical to our Mercantile and Manufacturing interests. This mode of sale, besides affording to foreign agents an early harvest of the fruits of their frauds, gives to them advantages in which the regular Merchant cannot participate—advantages prohibited to them in their own country, the wise policy of which interdicts (except in a few instances) all sales at auction, owing to their evil effects on their Mercantile and Manufacturing interests. By this mode of sale, the fair Merchant is stripped of all the advantages which by a necessary establishment, large advances, and a long course of honourable dealing, he had acquired—while strangers, bound by no ties to this country, who bear none of its burdens, perform no civil duties, nor any services in peace or war; who are not at the expense even of store rent or clerk hire, who are so transitory as to be scarcely amenable to our laws, are enabled to monopolize our money and our markets, by which means our Merchants are obliged, in many instances, to sacrifice their goods through the same channel, in order to pay their bonds for duties to the government. And many are induced in moments of distress, to raise money by sales at auction, and by thus concealing their insolvent circumstances for a time, involve themselves and their benefactors in ruin.

Without presuming to say what further encouragement would be an adequate protection for our Manufacturing establishments, we deem it proper to suggest the expediency of the following measures, viz.

First. That the duties imposed by the tariff at the last session of Congress, instead of being limited to two years, be made permanent.

Second. That the importation of cotton goods manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, be prohibited.

Third. That the Revenue Laws be revised, and so modified as to prevent smuggling, and false invoices, and other frauds on the revenue.

Fourth. That a duty of ten per cent. be laid on all auction sales of foreign goods, with the exception of the estates of bankrupts and insolvents, persons deceased, and sheriffs' and marshals' sales.

Fifth. That it be recommended to the officers of the army and navy, and to all our civil officers, to be clothed in American fabrics; and that all public supplies purchased for the army and navy be of American manufacture.

And your memorialists further request, in behalf of our mercantile and manufacturing interests, such additional aid and protection as will place them beyond that foreign influence which aims at their destruction.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Letters from Albany state that the governor met the legislature last Tuesday, and informed them that he had no communication of a special nature to make at that time. —*E. Post.*

The brig *Eliza-Ann*, 58 days from Dublin for New-York, has put into Newport, (R. I.) The day before she arrived the captain and mate were both killed by lightning.

Loss of the United States' Brig Chippewa

The United States' brig *Chippewa*, Lieut. Reed, sailed from Boston on the 27th of November, bound to the Gulf of Mexico. On the 12th of December was stranded on a reef of rocks extending from the northwest point of the Grand Caicos Island—Vessel lost—part of her sails and rigging saved.—The officers and crew landed on the Island, and went to Turks Island, where they chartered the schooner *Tryall*, Captain McKeon, and arrived at this port on Thursday evening last.

A British ship from Portland for Jamaica, laden with lumber, was cast away at the same place, and vessel and cargo lost. An American schooner was driven ashore at the same time but was got off.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1817.

Mr. *Sharp*, from the committee on Private Land Claims, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of James Gibson and the heirs and executors of Absalom Tatom, the first of which was agreed to, and the latter ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Lowndes*, from the committee of ways and means, delivered in a report on the subject of the Finances and Sinking Fund, accompanied by a bill to "provide for the redemption of the public debt," and a bill "to

repeal so much of any acts now in force as authorizes a loan of money or an issue of Treasury notes." These bills were read, *pro forma*, by their titles, committed and ordered to be printed.

[We shall, as soon as possible, oblige our readers by a publication of this report, on a subject in which they are greatly interested.]

Mr. *Hardin*, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Bowie and Kurtz, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *Clark*, of N. Y. made a favourable report on the petition of Samuel Thompson and James Daily, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Forsyth*, from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following bill:

A BILL to prevent citizens of the United States from selling vessels of war to the citizens or subjects of any foreign power, and more effectually to prevent the arming and equipping vessels of war in the ports of the United States, intended to be used against nations in amity with the United States.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That if any citizen of the United States shall, within the limits of the same, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly aid or be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming any private ship or vessel of war, to sell the said vessel or contract for the sale of the said vessel, to be delivered in the United States or elsewhere, to the purchaser with intent or previous knowledge that the said vessel shall or will be employed to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens or property of any prince or state with whom the United States are at peace, such person so offending shall on conviction thereof be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding ten years; and the trial of such offence shall either be in the district of the United States wherein the vessel was fitted out and armed, or in that wherein the contract of sale was made.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the owners of all armed ships, sailing out of the ports of the United States, and owned wholly or in part by citizens thereof, shall enter into bond to the collector, with sufficient security, prior to clearing out the same, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, that the said ship or vessel shall not be employed either by the owners, or by any person to whom they may sell, or pretend to sell, the same, in cruising or committing hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the collectors of the customs be, and they are hereby respectively authorized to detain any vessel bound from the United States, whenever the cargo on board shall principally consist of arms and munitions of war, and when, from the number of men shipped on board, or from any other circumstance, it is their opinion that there is an intention to violate the neutral obligations of the

United States to foreign governments, until the decision of the President be had thereupon, or until the owner enters into bond and security, such as is required of the owners of armed vessels, by the second section of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no foreign ship or vessel shall be armed and equipped, nor shall the force of any foreign armed ship or vessel be increased or augmented in the ports of the United States, under any pretext whatsoever.

Mr. Pickering gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a bill further to regulate the territories of the United States, and their electing Delegates to Congress.

A proposition yesterday made by Mr. Wright, for altering the rules of the House so as to admit within the bar of the House, during its sittings, any person who shall have been elected a Member of the Senate, or of this House, was taken up, and on the question, was decided in the negative.

Mr Forsyth introduced the following resolution for consideration, without preface.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the arrangement made by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, under which the notes of the stockholders, secured by deposit of 6 per cent stock of the U. States, are received in place of the specie required to be paid as a part of the second instalment, is an unwarrantable extension of the corporate powers of that body, and that the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed to withhold the deposits of the government from the said Bank, until the proportion of specie required, as part of the second instalment, is actually paid, according to the true intent and meaning of the act of incorporation.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That the discount of any note, of the loan of money by the Bank of the United States, to individuals, on the credit of the funded debt of the United States, either transferred to the bank or to any of its officers, or deposited with an authority to sell the same, for the payment of the debt contracted, is a manifest violation of the ninth rule or fundamental article of the constitution of the said Bank, and is contrary to the spirit of the 5th section of the act of incorporation; and that the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed, whenever he shall hereafter ascertain that any discount of notes or loan of money has been made on such security, to proceed forthwith to withdraw from the said Bank the deposits of the government, and that it shall be his duty to give information thereof to Congress during the first week of its succeeding session.

The resolution being in the form of a joint resolution, received its first and second read-

ing, and was referred to a committee of the whole.

The bill to authorize the chairmen of the committees of both Houses to administer oaths, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

COMPENSATION LAW.

The House proceeded to the order of the day on the bill to repeal the Compensation Law, so called, and substitute therefor a per diem allowance, and

The bill having been read, in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair;

A debate on the bill arose, which had not ended at the usual hour of adjournment; when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

At a meeting of the graduates of Yale College, resident in the city of New-York, convened pursuant to public notice at the lecture room of the Brick Church, January 15, 1817, for the purpose of making arrangements for paying a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of the Rev. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D. D. LL. D. the late President of Yale College, George Griffin, Esq. was called to the chair, and Isaac M. Ely, appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, the following resolutions were adopted.

Deeply lamenting the death of the Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, the highly esteemed President of our Alma Mater—sympathising with the relatives of the deceased under their afflictive bereavement—with the numerous students, who in the midst of their collegiate course have been deprived of their distinguished and revered instructor, and with society at large in the loss of one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we deem it our duty to make a public expression of our respect and veneration for the memory of that great and good man.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That Z. Lewis, G. Griffin, Rev. G. Spring, S. B. Strong, E. H. Ely, S. Stevens and P. Perit, be a committee to select some one of the graduates of Yale College, residing in the city of New-York, to deliver an appropriate address, and that this committee make the requisite arrangements to carry this resolution into effect.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting and be published.

GEORGE GRIFFIN, Chairman.

ISAAC M. ELY, Secretary.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Kuypers, Mr JAMES V. BENSCHOTEN, merchant, (of the firm of Benschoten & Swan) to Miss MARY R. MILLER, all of this city.

Same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Phœbus, Mr. CALEB SUTTON, (of the house of J. & C. Sutton) to Miss REBECCA KINGSLAND, both of this city.

Married, on the 18th ult. under the painted rock, in Buncombe county, N. C. by a Magistrate, Mr. Lewis Sawyers, sen. aged eighty years, to Mrs. Hannah Poston, aged ninety, both of Greene County, Tennessee. The lady who waited on the bride was one hundred years old.